

VOL. XVIII., NO. 5674

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged  
with The Herald, July 1, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

## SCREEN DOORS WINDOW SCREENS AND WIRE NETTING.

A.P. WENDELL & CO.  
2 MARKET SQUARE.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For  
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS.

Thomas Loughlin Islington Street  
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

## Market Street MARBLE WORKS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

## MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

All work set with foundation of stone and cement.  
First-class work and reasonable prices.

JOHN H. DOWD,  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



### THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience shows to be best fitted to retain its color and quality. We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester  
Shop and Yard  
No. 2 Water Street.

## FIRE PLACES OF RICH, RED FACE BRICKS

CANNOT BE SURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND COMFORT IN THE HOME. They are also inexpensive. We make a specialty of furnishing this class of bricks in all shades of red in lots from 50 bricks upwards. Bricks are carefully selected and packed in straw and small lots are shipped in barrels. We also manufacture

MILLIONS OF FACE BRICKS, CHIMNEY, SEWER AND COMMON BRICKS.

The public is cordially invited to visit the most modern brick-making plant in the world and see bricks made and handled by electrical machinery.

FISKE BRICK CO. - - DOVER POINT, N. H.

READY MIXED  
PAINT

51 SHADES. 52 SHADES.

IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

Rider & Cotton  
25 MARKET STREET.

## STOCK EXCHANGE 1 PER CENT. MARGIN.

All New York Stocks carried on 1 Per Cent. Margin. Private wires with the Equitable Stock and Grain Exchange, Boston.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

I. E. Kellen & Co., Congress Block.

## CALL ANSWERED.

An Honored Citizen Is  
Summoned By Death.

BUSY AND USEFUL LIFE  
ENDED AT LAST.

Jeremiah A. Farrington Dies Monday  
Afternoon After A Lingering Illness.

HE HAD LONG BEEN PROMINENT IN BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CIRCLES.

The death occurred at his home, No. 31 Cabot street, on Monday afternoon, after a long illness from paralysis, of Jeremiah Angelo Farrington, late general purchasing agent of the Boston and Maine railroad.

He was a son of Jeremiah and Rachel Farrington of Conway, and was born in that town on June 19, 1843. He came to Portsmouth some years ago, and was widely known in business.

New stone dry dock are in session at the navy yard. The board consists of Prof. Paul and Civil Engineers Holliday and Gregory. They will be in session here for a week and their chief work will be on the dock machinery.

### COMING TO THE SHOALS.

Boston Knights Templar Will Have  
Outing There in June.

Manager Charles J. Ramsdell of the Isles of Shoals hotels has booked Boston commandery, Knights Templar, with their ladies, for a two days' outing at the islands on June 23 and 24.

They will make their headquarters at the Oceanic house.

### STATE COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.

Dr. Sanders of New York Makes Bid  
For the Place.

Dr. F. W. Sanders of New York, a candidate for the position of president of the State college at Durham, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Murkland, was in Concord on Monday, in consultation with John G. Tallant of the special committee of the board of trustees appointed to name a successor to the president.

Dr. Sanders is a graduate of Harvard, and took post graduate courses in Columbia and Clark universities. He has held positions in the Chicago university, and the West Virginia



Jeremiah Farrington.

ness and social circles and will be greatly missed.

He is survived by a wife, two sons and two daughters, Dr. Leander Morton, Jeremiah Arthur, Mabel E. and Martha M. The family has the profoundest sympathies of the community in this great loss.

Although Mr. Farrington had long been ill, it was not generally known that his condition was so critical and the news of his death was a shock to the public in general. He was one of Portsmouth's best known and most influential citizens and was one who had many close friends. He held the position of Boston and Maine purchasing agent for eleven years, retiring a few months ago due to ill health. He had been a member of the board of water commissioners ever since the city purchased the present plant and was also a director of the Agamenticus Water company of Kittery. He was also largely concerned in the management of the Portsmouth Machine company at the time the plant was first started and a member of the board of trustees of the Cottage hospital.

Mr. Farrington's business activities were many and up to the time that he was stricken with the illness which has finally proved fatal, he was a man of marked energy of character. That Portsmouth has the magnificent water supply which it boasts today is to a great extent due to his efforts and the Cottage hospital has been largely benefited through his labors.

His place is one which it will not be easy to fill. He was a type of citizen of which no city can have too many and the loss of one such man is a serious misfortune.

### DOCK BOARD IN SESSION.

The board of naval officers on the

## LICENSE WINS.

Portsmouth Adopts It By  
Good Majority.

NO-LICENSE SENTIMENT FAILS  
TO PREVAIL.

The Voters Turn Out Fairly Well In All  
The Wards.

BALLOTTING CARRIED ON VERY QUIETLY AT ALL  
POLLING PLACES.

Portsmouth went license today, by a decisive majority. Contrary to general predictions, a good sized vote was cast, but the no-license vote was remarkably small.

The polls were opened at six o'clock and at all wards from that time until seven o'clock the ward officers were kept busy, for the workmen came in large numbers.

In nearly every ward the vote for the first hour was in excess of previous elections.

Through the forenoon the vote was quiet enough, but still there was something doing all the time.

At noon the vote was ordinary in about all of the wards. That is, in ward one there had been three hundred votes cast, and of these about twenty were considered for no-license.

In ward two, nearly four hundred had been cast and about twenty-five were considered no-license.

Ward three had cast about one hundred and seventy-five and there were only about six "no's" in the box, according to estimate.

In Ward four, one hundred and fifty votes had been cast and among them were more no-license votes than in all the others combined.

In Ward five, very nearly two hundred votes had been cast, and it was not thought that more than three or four of these were for no-license.

The vote between twelve and two o'clock increased quite steadily, but the big majority for license remained the same.

"If Portsmouth goes against license today," remarked a prominent business man to a reporter for The Herald, this morning, "it will be because the license people stay away from the polls. There is no doubt in my mind that public sentiment favors the adoption of the license law and general apathy will be the strongest foe of the license people today."

A great deal has been said on the street regarding bets that have been made on the outcome of the vote but the rumors seem to be founded principally upon hot air.

To the taxpayers the outcome of the election today means a great deal. A "yes" vote means an increase in the city's revenue of perhaps \$20,000 or more and a consequent reduction in the taxes, and it is argued that the city treasury is in no condition to lose this revenue.

During the past few days the sentiment among the business men in favor of the license law has grown wonderfully and men who were apparently uncertain of their position or indifferent to the outcome of the election a week ago have come out publicly in favor of license and have been doing a great deal of quiet missionary work.

One of the strange features of the campaign has been the lack of organized effort either for or against license. A great deal of work may have been done on both sides, but it has not been apparent to the average citizen. The license people seem to have been satisfied with the endorsements published in the papers, while the prohibitionists have circulated a few leaflets and made a few addresses.

The anti-license campaign was

## Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral  
One dose at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup.  
J.C. Ayer Co.,  
Lowell, Mass.

brought to a close last evening, when a mass meeting was held in Free-man's hall, and Rev. O. R. Miller, field secretary of the International Reform Bureau, gave the address.

### MOVING FEVER WITH US.

Restless Householders Picking Up Their "Dudes" and Changing Locations.

The moving fever is with us, and possesses us. Furniture teams are in demand, and telephoned engagements are hourly made for the coming of these vehicles, well manned, with sturdy furniture lifters. Families of all classes, the sweet domesticity of home life is being shattered.

There are families and their numbers are legion, who make it a practice to move every spring, for better or for worse, and this resolve, they faithfully pursue to the letter. They are mostly couples of younger years, and persons who love and seek variety, sometimes at the sacrifice of comfort.

The house in which they are living on the 31st of April may suit their convenience in a well nigh perfect manner, but on the 2nd day of May, move they must, because up to the years previous to the year 1902 they did this thing, and however well they may be suited with the dwelling in which they find themselves at the advent of spring, they seek the novelty of a newer residence, one with which they shall not be familiar, and which shall have some of that charm which comes from variety and change of scene.

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Moreover, the strength of the house-hunting instinct asserts itself this season of the year, and is a thing which ranks in kind and degree with the house cleaning fever, much of note in joke books and comic supplement sheets.

Perhaps the woman is more fitted to judge of the desirable in residences and residences to be, and is not far from right in saying that they generally do better in this line than do the men. But even when the woman has found and is "perfectly enchanted" with something choice in the house line, there yet remains for her the strenuous matter of instead persuasion, and of husband-convincing, both things which call for good powers of logic, and not a little of that subtle thing known as tact.

The greatest find which a woman

can make at this time of the year is

a desirably located house, well ar-

ranged, and brand new from the hands of the interior finishers, and such a chance renders her extremely happy. If her voice has any weight, husband promptly engages it.

Her worst disappointment when the moving season is in full force, and the neighbors on either hand are busy with their preparations to vacate, is to have her husband declare that he is perfectly satisfied with the dwelling in which he now finds himself and that he positively will not move this year. Then there is nothing left for her but to clean, and this she promptly proceeds to do, and finds some happiness in the pursuit of this feminine accomplishment.

### KITTERY.

Kittery, Me. May 12.  
Miss Florence Jackson of Salem Depot, N. H., passed Sunday in town with friends.

Mrs. W. G. Meloon and daughter, who have been passing the winter in the South, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Littlefield and daughter, Miss Grace, of Wells, passed Sunday with J. H. Hubbard and family.

Mrs. William T. Burrows left for Boston yesterday, to pass two weeks with friends there.

Regular meeting of the Knights of Pythias this evening.

The letters advertised in the Kittery post-office this week are for Miss Ada White, Mr. J. W. Whitneet.

Edric Little, who has been assisting I. A. Wager in the Kittery Bakery, has gone to Rye.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Hubbard have gone to Deerfield, N. H., with the body of Nathaniel Robinson, Mrs. Hubbard's father.

Miss Amy Fernald is in Boston on a two weeks' visit.

Mrs. Daniel Jeffries has gone to West Townsend, Mass., to visit her mother.

N. K. Howe is expecting to occupy his new house on Otis avenue about June 1st, and Matthew Mullen, now residing at Kittery Depot, has engaged the house at the corner of Echo street, from which Mr. Howe will move. Tenements are still at a premium in Kittery.

Mrs. Walter Hatch, who has been sick for the past four days at the home of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Manson, North Kittery, is a little better this morning, having passed a comfortable night.

Daniel Nason is out of town for a few days, on business.

In view of the comfort derived from a liberal use of the hose during the dusty season, the water ought to be carried through the village more extensively than it is now.

This evening will be held the regular weekly prayer meeting at each church.

Master Freddie Morrill, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Morrill, Badger's Island, is reported a little improved this morning.

Hiram Keene of Shepard's Hill, who has been ill with rheumatism for the past five months, was down town this morning, making the third trip out of doors since his sickness.

The lilac bushes are in bloom and many of the gardens about town are showing pea vines two and three inches high.

## When in Exeter

TRY A

## DIPPER

AT THE

## SQUAMSCOTT

HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N.



## REPORT NOT TRUE.

Russia Has Not Reoccupied Niuchwang.

SO LORD CRANBORNE INFORMS BRITISH COMMONS.

Minister Conger's Reassurances Make The Chinese Feel Much Easier.

PARIS, ALSO, IS MUCH RELIEVED BY THE LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

London, May 11.—Lord Cranborne announced in the house of commons today that the British consul at Niuchwang reported that there had been no reoccupation of that place by the Russians.

Friendly communications on the subject said Lord Cranborne, had been addressed to the Russian government during the past few days by the United States and Great Britain independently, and the Russian government, in reply had intimated that it would adhere to its engagements to evacuate Manchuria, although the evacuation was temporarily delayed. Russia had also explained that she had no intention of adopting any measures tending to exclude foreign consuls or obstruct foreign commerce or the use of the ports.

Under these circumstances, said Lord Cranborne, the British government saw no sufficient reason for securing concerted action between the United States, Japan and Great Britain with the object, as suggested by a questioner, "of arriving at a definite agreement with Russia for the prompt fulfilment of her assurances."

Conger Reassured Them.

Paris, May 11.—The French minister at Pekin reports that Minister Conger, following instructions, has notified the Chinese government of the assurances regarding Manchuria which Russia has given the United States directly through Ambassador McCormick and also through Ambassador Cassini, and says the Russian chargé d'affaires at Pekin has given the Chinese officials similar assurances.

The French minister adds that the Chinese officials are not greatly concerned by Russia's alleged designs on Manchuria, being fully satisfied with the foregoing assurances.

The feeling in Paris which is strongly sympathetic with Russia, has been greatly relieved by the official advices from Washington summing up the results of the conferences between Secretary Hay Ambassador Cassini and the Japanese minister particularly the contradiction of the report that Mr. Hay had telegraphed to President Roosevelt relative to the question of joint action on the part of Great Britain, Japan and the United States which has aroused serious apprehension here of possible international entanglements.

Will Not Lack Pretexts.

New York, May 11.—According to a special despatch to the Sun from London the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg thinks the Russian government will not be without pretexts to take and hold Niuchwang on the ground of proper protection of the Manchurian railway. He also is of the opinion that nothing short of the certainty of war will induce Russia to abandon her designs.

CHILI GETS TERRITORY.

But Bolivia Is To Receive Great Sum Of Money In Return.

New York, May 12.—The Herald has the following cablegram from its correspondent at Valparaiso, Chile. Although not officially confirmed several newspapers publish a statement that a definite treaty of peace friendship and boundaries has been signed at La Paz between the Chilean minister Beltran Matheu and the Bolivian secretary of foreign affairs According to the treaty, Chile obtains perpetual possession of the coast extending between the provinces of Tarapaca and Atacama. In exchange Bolivia will receive 20,000,000 pesos in half-yearly instalments, to be applied to the construction of the railway from central Bolivia to the Pacific coast. Chile will also pay 17,000,000 pesos owed by Bolivia to Chilean creditors.

The government shows the greatest

reserve regarding this important treaty, which, he Valparaiso, is considered a shameful defeat of Chilean diplomacy.

### IN A PANIC.

Men On The Receiving Ship Columbia Frightened By Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

New York, May 11.—Scarlet fever has broken out upon the receiving ship Columbia, at the Cob dock. New York navy yard. There are over 1000 sailors on board. Three of the crew have been taken down with the disease within a week. The first case came to the notice of the ship's physician on Thursday last. The sailor was at once sent to the naval hospital.

The strictest quarantine is to be placed on the ship.

The Columbia has accommodations for 500 sailors only, and at present the men are herded together, and, it is stated, are on the verge of mutiny.

### DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.

Terrible Disease Breaks Out Among Recruits On Minneapolis And Puritan.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—According to this morning's Press, cerebro-spinal meningitis has broken out in the ranks of the 1200 men aboard the receiving ships Minneapolis and Puritan at League Island navy yard. Already it has killed three young recruits, while seven more victims are hovering between life and death.

This prospect has alarmed the officers at the yard to such an extent that a heroic effort will be made to prevent a spread of the disease.

Today the work of raising thirty-five tents will be started, and as soon as the canvas shelters are in place the 1200 young tars will be put out to camp. When the men leave the Minneapolis and Puritan both ships will be subjected to a thorough fumigation.

### NO MONEY FOR COLOMBIA.

Panama Canal Company Will Not Bribe the Republic.

New York, May 12.—Concerning the report from Panama that the Panama Canal company has offered the Colombian government \$12,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 the company is to receive from the United States for the canal property, Edward B. Hill, counsel for the canal company, said today "Colombia

has never demanded such payment. We do not expect to pay any amount to Colombia. She will receive \$10,000,000 in cash and an annuity of \$250,000 from the United States, upon the ratification of the treaty."

### COMING AGAIN.

Mascagni Allows He'd Like To See America Once More.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 12.—Pietro Mascagni will pay a return visit to Milwaukee in the late autumn and give a concert. This is one of three cities that he will visit. The other two are Chicago and Kansas City, in each of which he will give one concert before proceeding to the Pacific coast.

Mascagni will come to America under an engagement to give twenty concerts, under contract with Mrs. Leland Stanford, in the Leland Stanford university in California, one concert a week. She has guaranteed him \$20,000 for the concerts.

### ROUTE FOR A DRIVE.

How to Get From Lynn, Mass., to Portland, Me.

The following is given as a good carriage route from Lynn, Mass., to Portland, Me., a distance of 106 miles:

Go to City square, Charlestown, take Chelsea street to Chelsea Broadway through Revere to West Lynn, Western avenue via floating bridge to Salem, Bridge street to Beverly, Rantoul street to Cabot street, to Wenham, to Hamilton, to Rowley, to Newbury, to Newburyport to Salisbury, to Seabrook, through the Hamptons to Greenland, to Portsmouth, across the old toll bridge through west part of Kittery to Cape Neddick village, to Ogunquit, to Morrells, to Wells, to Kennebunk, to Biddeford, to Saco, into Portland. It is a good road and not hilly. Be sure and take the middle road (there are three between Kennebunk and Biddeford). Follow the telegraph poles.

### A NEW PASTOR.

The Universalist church at Saugus Mass., over which Rev. Ralph P. Cheever of this city served his first pastor, received its new pastor on Saturday evening when Rev. Charles N. Myers was ordained. The church was tastefully decorated and special music was rendered by the choir.

Subscribe for The Herald.

## EXETER EVENTS.

Both Sides Claim Victory In Today's Election.

CHANCES SEEM TO FAVOR NO LICENSE, HOWEVER.

Track Team Of Local School Looks Better On Paper Than Andover's.

THINGS SAID AND DONE IN OUR NEIGHBORING COUNTY SEAT.

Exeter, May 11.

Tomorrow, for the first time in about fifty years, the people of Exeter will be given a chance to tell by their ballots whether they will grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town or not. That they will accept the present condition of affairs and vote no is the general opinion.

A large number of license advocates expect to carry the town by a good majority, however. That the vote will be close and that each side will exert itself to the utmost to carry the day, there is not the least particle of doubt. Aside from the two allies that the temperance people have held, the campaign has been conducted very quietly. The license people engaged a hall for last Saturday evening, but owing to their inability to secure a speaker, the public has had little chance to listen to the arguments on their side of the question. There has been but little betting on the result.

The rally on Sunday evening by the no-license people was very largely attended, there probably being 600 men and women in the hall. It was a very quietly conducted affair.

Besides the chief speaker, there were seated on the stage Rev. Ansley F. Woodsum, Rev. Edward Green, Rev. Gilbert L. Anderson, Elder F. S. Chowton, Rev. W. T. Boultonhouse 'Dr. Samuel H. Dana, Judge Thomas Leavitt, Dr. Frederick A. Charles, Arthur O. Fuller, Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman, Hezekiah Scammons, Prof. William A. Francis, William H. C. Follansby and Prof. Albion Burbank.

The meeting was opened with singing by a quartet composed of Miss Adelaide B. Hutchins, Mrs. Edward J. Nowell, Frank H. Lamson and A. F. Vroom. This was followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodsum, after which the quartet again sang. The chairman of the meeting was Judge Leavitt. He introduced as the first speaker Arthur O. Fuller, who was followed by Mr. Watson. The latter talked for an hour and delivered one of the most interesting temperance speeches ever heard in Exeter.

The polls will be opened tomorrow morning at ten o'clock by the moderator, Gen. William P. Chadwick. They will probably not be closed until late in the evening. The Australian ballot system will be used. The markers will be James Cahill and Timmons O. Leavitt. Extra police will be on duty and it can be safely said though the temptations may perhaps be great, that drunkenness will not be tolerated. The board of supervisors has been in session for the last few days and they report a marked increase in the check list.

Exeter and Andover each held their annual spring games on Saturday, and on paper Exeter is much superior. In the dashes the two schools are about even, but they are conceded to Andover as Summer has proved himself superior to either Leavitt or Higgins. In the 880 and the mile McIckar is away ahead of any of An over's men. The latter school, however, has a couple of fast runners in Capt. Gates and Nash, the Indian. If he hurries, Andover seems to have a little the better of the argument at present, as she has several men of more experience. Coach Conners however, has turned out some very fast leapers in past years and these events will be in doubt until the day of the meet.

In the field events Exeter is exceptionally strong and in nearly every event has better men than her sister school. With Marshall and McCormick, Exeter is practically sure of the first two places in the shot put and Newcomb is inches better in the pole vault than any athlete Andover can produce. Andover's best man in the high jump, Marshall, went five feet, eight inches Saturday.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimpla and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothng, healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

This is two inches higher than Payne jumped. Payne has beaten his Andover opponent every time that they have met, but as Marshall has improved wonderfully the past winter, a good contest is looked for on Memorial day. Both schools were very poor in the hammer throw on Saturday, but Brill of Exeter did not compete. Brill should capture this event with ease. Both schools are fairly strong in the broad jump, but which is superior is just now very uncertain.

The second game in the series between the Exeter and Phillips-Exeter golf teams will be played Saturday afternoon. The Exeter team easily won the first game.

William G. Hoyt was today taken to the county hospital.

Mrs. Sarah Hervey, widow of Lewis Hervey, died at her home on School street this noon. One son, Lewis Hervey, survives.

In the memorial of the Society of Cincinnati, just issued, are given the headquarters of the Exeter society, the old Perry house. Exterior and interior views are shown, with a good description of the building.

String bridge is being replanned.

Judge John E. Young is confined to his home with illness.

The body of Jacob Towle who died last winter at Epping, was brought here for interment today.

One drunk was given a suspended sentence in police court today.

Half hour cars ran to the beach yesterday for the first time this season.

Phillips-Exeter will play the Harvard freshman here Wednesday and Boston college on Saturday.

The High school team has no mid-week game this week. Saturday the team plays Portsmouth High at Portsmouth.

Arthur H. Sawyer today received a new automobile.

Surveyor Arthur Dudley today measured the boundaries of the new academy property on Water street.

### WHAT FOLKS SAY.

Man and the Automobile.

"Did you ever watch a man dodge an automobile? If not, it is an interesting study," remarked a man who observes things.

"The average citizen will uncomplainingly step out of the way of a roller car that grazes his coat tails, and gaze admiringly at the pair of thoroughbreds which nearly run him down. He will even smile when he is bumped into by one of those fiends who persist in pushing a bicycle on the sidewalk. Man takes glee in running across the railroad track in front of a fast train and then turning around with a pleased smile and lingering to watch the flying engine and cars. But just let the chauffeur take his unearthly whistle croak and watch the face of the citizen."

"He will dance up and down and say things that would cause an application of the blue pencil right here were they inserted. He will glare at the driver of the automobile and make remarks derogatory to the social status of his ancestors back to the dawn of creation. Just why this condition exists is hard to tell, but the man with the disposition of a friendly puppy becomes a glowering lemon of hate whenever he has to get out of the way of an auto."

### SHORT STORIES.

Were Not Pleasing To Eat.

A newly married man, on his way home the other night, purchased a box of strawberries as a sort of little surprise for his wife. On the way, he was invited in a "place" for liquid refreshment. He told what his package contained and before he had started on his homeward journey again, a box of imitation paper and cotton berries was substituted for the real.

Mrs. West End unsuspectingly sent the berries to the kitchen to be hulled. The girl upon whom the task devolved was a little "green" and hulled the berries for use at the evening meal. The berries were duly placed on the table and husband and wife poured cream over them. In another instant both had taken a spoonful with anticipatory relish.

Then they looked at each other in a taunted sort of way. Both excused themselves hurriedly and bolted for the dining room door. Half an hour later both were still using toothpicks to extract fragments of paper and cotton and the young husband vowed vengeance.

ENJOY A DINNER OR LUNCH

AS SERVED BY

GOTTRELL & WALSH

Penhallow Street.

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS CONNECTED.

CATERING FOR LARGE OR SMALL PARTIES.

GEORGE A. TRAPTON

BLACKSMITH

—AND—

EXPERT HORSE SHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Composition.

BEST REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.

DRUGGISTS ARE ADVISED TO STOCK THEM.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

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JOHN CRAIG AS PRINCE KARL.

Prince Karl, which comes to Music hall on Wednesday evening, May 20, was prepared with great care, and many private readings and interpretations were given by John Craig before even one general rehearsal was called. This custom of giving a récital to the players is not possible in stock work, but it is an old custom of Augustin Daly's, and Mr. Craig has always favored this method in order to give each individual actor and actress a thorough grasp of the general effect. Better results are obtained in this manner, and a more intelligent performance is given. It is not generally known that each actor's part is completed only in so far.



John Craig in Prince Karl.

as he is concerned. He only has his speeches written, with a few words, before his opening lines, known as a cue. It may be the end of a very long speech or it may be all that is spoken at that time, and much difficulty at rehearsal is obviated by a knowledge of the whole. As Mr. Craig has played the part before, matters progressed rapidly. What the star is able to do with the part is already known, for it was the success that attended its presentation at the Castle Square theatre, Boston, that prompted him to select this comedy from among all those in which he has participated as the one most likely to please his patrons. The requirements of the part are many, exacting not only the powers of the light comedian; but also those of the dialectician.

**"EVERLASTINGLY ATTRACTIVE,"**

From the Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me.  
A small audience was present at the Opera house, Saturday night, to witness the production of *The Devil's Auction*, Charles H. Yale's ever-lastingly attractive extravaganza. James B. Mackie was the principal character, as he has been for many years. His laugh is as contagious as



A Scene in Devil's Auction.

ever and his smile is as broad and expansive as in the days of old. The scenery was magnificent, as were also the costumes, and many new and startling novelties were introduced. The ballet dancing was far above the average, especially that of Miss Jessie Praeger and Aurelio Coccia. The polo balancing act of Dewitt and Burns was a special feature, and so was the performance of Mlle. Irene LaTour and her pug dog Zaza. The dog and cat song by John L. Guillette and Miss Kathleen Clifford won great applause. The piece was all right from start to finish, and furnished sufficient

weird, ghoulish and comical situations to satisfy the most critical.

**HE "NAMED NAMES."**

A Correspondent Who Violated the German Journalistic Code.

The American newspaper thinks it essential to make clear the source of important statements. An interview with a nameless statesman whose identity cannot even be guessed from the context is put down in American newspaper parlance as "a fake." But the opposite method is the method in the continental countries of Europe. There it is an unpardonable offense to name your informant.

This knowledge I purchased at rather an inconvenient price when I had been but three months in Berlin as correspondent of the American Associated Press. It was in the early autumn of 1894. Bismarck's successor in the unsafe chair of the imperial chancellor, General Count Caprivi, had resigned early in the evening after a stormy meeting with the kaiser. At 10 o'clock that night Caprivi accorded me an interview. He did not request that his name be withheld. In my ignorance I quoted him in my cablegram that night. His talk to me had been brief, but to the point. He had told me of the causes that had led to his loss of favor with the kaiser and to his retirement.

But I had unwittingly violated one of the first principles in the code of German journalistic ethics. And I reaped a whirlwind of abuse for it. "That news is bogus—must be bogus, you know," said the German newspapers and their correspondents, "for don't you see, he has quoted Caprivi!"

For years the reputation thus earned made my work doubly hard. Whenever I happened into one of the departments a whisper ran round, "That is the man who names names!" I never quite got over this during my long stay in Berlin.—Wolff von Schierbrand in *World's Work*.

**THE BABY OYSTER.**

Its Habits in Its Home on the Floor of the Deep.

The oyster is most interesting during babyhood, says Charles Frederick Stansbury in *Outing*. Its manner of making a set suggests the sublime confidence of childhood. It prefers to adhere to odd objects, and its childish taste in this direction often encompasses its destruction. If an old boot, a waterlogged box, a brick, a lump of coal or piece of discarded and fractured crockery lies upon the bed of the ocean where a set is in progress, the young oysters or eggs will cluster thick and fast upon it, showing a very decided preference against the surrounding natural anchorage. I have even seen a pair of corsets that could never again hope to imprison the waist of lovely woman entirely covered with a set of young oysters. Thus does Nature pay her tribute to Art.

A favorite foundation for life adopted by sensible young oysters is upon the shells of their ancestors long since defunct, and for this reason many planters strew the bottom of their holdings with such "clutch" in the hope that the wandering ova will stop and there adopt a local habitation.

Lying thus upon the floor of the deep, the young oyster begins to grow, and in doing so invariably points his little "bill" seaward, an attitude that he maintains throughout life if undisturbed. As he grows older his shell is often used by the flora of the sea as an anchorage, and thus he is apt to be found enveloped in the foliage of the curious oyster sponge, coraline, red and green sea lettuce and other quaint species of algae and sea grasses. The dogwinkle, too, and his cousin, the periwinkle, are very fond of attaching their eggs to the shell of the oyster, each one by a delicate stem, causing it to appear like some curious sea flower.

**The Soldier's Last March.**

Why is it that the most solemn service ever devised by man, the stately hush of the vast cathedral, the imposing robes, the stained glass windows, the pealing organ, all fade into insignificance beside that soul stirring, simple act—the trumpeting out of "taps" over the body of a dead soldier? No man who has ever heard it, either on the field of battle, at the quiet army post or in the haven of these weak and shattered units of the Grand Army of the Republic, ever forgot it. For the bugle notes seem to take into their own all embracing cadence the tears, the memories, the shattered hopes and the long farewell.—John R. Rathbun in *Scribner's*.

**Saw His Finish.**

"Are you preparing to die?" asked the elderly female of the condemned prisoner.

"No, ma'am, I ain't," replied the victim of circumstances. "But the feller in the next cell can stand a lot of talk. You might call on him"—Chicago News.

**As Others See Him.**

"Ah, he'll never be able to fill his father's shoes!"

"No; but he thinks his bat would come down over the old man's ears, all right."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Encouraging.**

Tom—Has she given you any encouragement?

Dick—I should say so. She tells me she will have all the old man's wealth when he dies.—Judge.

**Outdoors.**

"He doted on Alice and would have married her but for her mother."

"Ah! Her mother!"

"Yes, her mother was still more attractive."

MARY EDITH DAY.

**WOMEN IN TURKEY.**

Even There an Awakening Movement is on.

The very last to swing into line in the onward march of the new woman have been the women of Mohammedan countries. Even the Chinese have been before them. By Christian nations this backwardness has been at once set down to Mohammedan theology and so dismissed from the mind. But now comes a Turkish lawyer, Kasim Ameen, and writes a book demanding complete emancipation for Mohammedan women and denying to Mohammed the Mussulman faith enslaves the sex. He does not deny that Mohammedan women are enslaved, ignorant, dwarfed mentally, fat, helpless and amorous bodily. He even attributes the present degeneracy of the Turkish nation to the fact that the mothers of the race are of such sort. Corruption, lack of noble moral convictions, treachery, cunning and backwardness in the ways of modern civilization characterize the people and all owing to the besotted ignorance of Mohammedan mothers.

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He admits all that is claimed by the most radical come out of the greatest scholars of his age. Honor your own trade by showing that a manly life can be lived in its pursuit. Lend your influence to exalt the dignity of your calling. To this end ally yourself with your fellow tradesmen. Organize your fellows for self improvement and for the betterment of the class of apprentices admitted to your trade. Organize for self protection. If you do not hang together you will hang separately. Labor has the same right to organize that capital has. If you are not organized you will not be treated like men, but like slaves. Every protection that labor has secured, every accession which has been secured to labor, everything done to increase its wage and its conditions in shop or home, has been brought about through the organized effort of laboring men. The very men who refuse to ally themselves in organization with their fellow workers are also participants in the advantages which have resulted from the efforts of those whom they refuse to unite.

**HANG TOGETHER.**

A Clergyman's Sound Advice to the Men Who Labor.

In the course of a sermon recently delivered Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell of the First Methodist church of Cleveland said:

In view of the fact that all are laborers and that there is dignity in all honest toil, think not meanly of your work. All honest toil is manly. Thank God, our American ideal of a gentleman includes the toiler and excludes the tramp. The European ideal excludes the toiler and includes the tramp, or the man who will not work. Our modern civilization is the result of the toil of the man who works. He filled our forests, tilled our farms, works our mines, builds our vast structures, runs our railroads and builds our steamships. And the mechanic's past is as full of achievement as the present. The very pyramids are his monuments.

I call on you men to honor your own special trade. Do not apologize for it. When I was a "printer's devil" I was proud of the ink on my cheek. Elihu Burritt always declared himself a blacksmith, though he was one of the greatest scholars of his age. Honor your own trade by showing that a manly life can be lived in its pursuit.

Debounce the woman for her manly

work.

It is the important thing to be remembered that the unions are not fighting these battles for their own benefit merely. They are doing work which should be done by the whole nation.

They are undertaking tasks which the community as a whole ought to do.

It seems clear to the writer that some kind of a trade union auxiliary should be organized composed of middle class and professional men and women who would re-enforce the trade union firing line. Clarence S. Darrow recently proposed something of this kind, but of a legal nature merely. A well organized auxiliary would have not only a legal bureau, but a press bureau, to correct the false statements that are made during almost every strike, a financial bureau to raise funds to help unionists who are being persecuted and an educational bureau to furnish reading matter to the labor persons of the country.

The fact that the unions are now doing the rough and dangerous work of social progress cannot be disputed.

They are the hardy pioneers of a new and more humane social system, the Daniel Boones of the coming civilization, and they should not be left to face the dangers of the frontier without the assistance of all those who wish to make this country a republic in fact as well as in name.

**An Amused Editor.**

Bakers' Local union No. 19 of Albany has undertaken the somewhat difficult task of abolishing night work in the bake shops of the city. That it contemplates a strike as the means of attaining the desired end is a matter of course, but what is most unusual if not entirely unprecedented, says the New York Times, is the fact that before taking action it has explicitly recognized that there is a third party in interest—to wit, the dear, patient public. This the union has done by issuing a formal notice of its intention addressed to said public and devoted for the most part to the presentation of reasons why, from the public's point of view, it would be a good thing if the bakers were allowed to work by day and sleep by night like most other people. "The old accustomed way of producing hot breadstuffs for breakfast," this remarkable address begins, "science has taught us to be a deep rooted evil and a producer of dyspepsia and indigestion to the public as well as to our members. Dyspepsia as well as indigestion is 50 per cent greater in the United States than in any of the other civilized countries in the world, brought mostly by the use of hot breadstuff. We therefore have a right to feel confident of the moral support and sympathy of the public to make this important movement a success even at the cost of a little inconvenience of but a short duration."

Further on in their address the Albany bakers tell how, in their opinion, night work hurts themselves and their families, but they do this, nominally at least, as a second thought. It is more than refreshing. It is beautiful and touching to such an extent that we heartily wish the bakers may succeed—in Albany.

**Child Labor.**

In Alabama, North and South Carolina and a number of northern states legislation favoring the abolition of child labor is under consideration, and in each of these states the members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be foremost in pressing this legislation to successful issue. If each member will constitute himself a committee of one to wait on his neighbors who follow commercial, mercantile or professional callings and secure their co-operation in this humane effort to uplift the race the child workers of today will be the school children of tomorrow and the intelligent defenders of the nation's life and honor in the years to come.—T. V. Powderly in *American Federationist*.

**Organized Labor's Civilizing Work.**

To the extent that trades unions raise wages they tell for true religion and the kind of civilization that is best worth having, the kind that helps the many to lead decent, comfortable, self respecting lives and to give their children a fair start in the race.

Trades unionism is the seed out of

which will grow a union of the people in behalf of the principle of equal rights and no privileges.

Narrow minded men outside of labor unions deny the right of the workers to combine, and narrow minded men within the unions sometimes pervert them from their legitimate ends, but all who can think and in thinking take more than the moment and their own pockets into consideration need no one to tell them at this late day that there in our American life no more useful promising and enlarging feature than the trades union.—W. R. Hearst.

**Federation Figures.**

Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reports relative to the conditions of employment during March, 1903, that 21 per cent of 36,293 were without employment. In February of 49,790 reported 61 per cent were unemployed. It is also reported that during last March 157 charters were issued by the federation as follows: National and international unions, 2; central bodies, 12; federal labor unions, 54; local trade unions, 80.

**The Real Significance.**

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, in his European edition, the Paris Herald, comments most interestingly and vigorously on the election of Will Crooks, a Radical workingman, as member of parliament for Woolwich. He says editorially:

The significance of his triumph, however, is far wider than any mere issue between political parties. It shows that the working classes have at length begun to get together for the protection of their own interests and in protest against the ruthless extravagance with which the country is threatened by the policy of ministers.

**Organizer's Salary \$15,000 a Year.**

The annual labor conference of delegates from trades unions in Australia meeting in Sydney, New South Wales, has just adopted a resolution in favor of a levy of sixpence per annum upon members of unions and leagues in order to pay a salary of "not less than \$15,000 a year" to an organizer of the general political work for the Labor party.

**Clothespins in the Swim.**

An amalgamated farm hands' union has been organized in Illinois. The farm hands will demand a minimum monthly wage of \$35 and board. The wage scale will include thrashers, corn huskers, plowmen, binders, stock handlers and all men employed about farms.

**Boot on the Other Leg.**

The painters' union of Springfield has decided "not to recognize the master painters' organization, but to treat with them only as individuals." This has a familiar sound, but things seem kind of twisted when a union takes that stand.—Boston Advertiser.

**TRADE UNION HELPMEET.**

A Clergyman's Sound Advice to the Men Who Labor.

Herbert N. Casson author of "Organized Self Help," advocates the formation of associations composed of editors, lecturers, clergymen and other professional and business men who believe in trade unions as auxiliaries of the labor organizations. Mr. Casson writes on the subject for Boyce's Weekly as follows:

Other organizations talk trade unionism acts. If a body of workers has been compelled to strike to obtain fair play social reform clubs send sympathy, but the American Federation of Labor sends cash. The coal miners have been receiving an infinite amount of sympathy, good wishes, etc., for the past fifty years, but their wages were never increased 10 per cent until the union took up their case and pushed it through to a successful conclusion.

The important thing to be remembered is that the unions are not fighting these battles for their own benefit merely. They are doing work which should be done by the whole nation. They are undertaking tasks which the community as a whole ought to do.

It seems clear to the writer that some kind of a trade union auxiliary should be organized composed of middle class and professional men and women who would re-enforce the trade union firing line. Clarence S. Darrow recently proposed something of this kind, but of a legal nature merely. A well organized auxiliary would have not only a legal bureau, but a press bureau, to correct the false statements that are made during almost every strike, a financial bureau to raise funds to help unionists who are being persecuted and an educational bureau to furnish reading matter to the labor persons of the country.

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The arbitration court in New Zealand is not working quite so smoothly as was hoped and expected. In several recent labor questions its decisions have caused much dissatisfaction and in some instances open rebellion among the affected workmen. In the latest case the court decided that 14,40 an hour was the proper wage for carpenters. The men had demanded 16 and when the award was made held an indignation meeting. The chairman said the judge had not taken into consideration the increased cost of living and rent in the district, and a resolution was carried to the effect that the award given by the court was entirely contrary to the weight of evidence adduced, while the court itself as at present constituted was unworthy of the confidence of the workers. The meeting was practically unanimous in carrying this resolution, there being only one dissentient. The seconder of the motion went so far as to charge the court with having deliberately set aside more than one-half the evidence and even hinted that in some way the judge had been brought over to the other side. Other speakers demanded an immediate strike, but they were overruled for the time. It seems plain that the existence of the whole arbitration scheme in its present shape is exceedingly precarious. The whole subject is receiving the anxious consideration of the government.

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**Portsmouth Electric Railway.**

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

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Established Sept. 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance. 25 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Telephone 37-2.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Postoffice as second class mail matter.

## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local d<sup>s</sup>s as combined. Try it!

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.

### HOW ABOUT SANTO DOMINGO?

Just who is president of Santo Domingo now it is hard to say, as a new one may have installed himself in office since the last advices were received from the island; but that anarchy still rules, as it long has done, is indisputable. The negro republic shifts presidents as often and as easily as the most enterprising of the Central American states and though the negro presidents do not steal as much as those of the Spanish-American republics, that is because there is not so much for them to steal; each successive one does his best, and takes everything there is in sight. As a natural result of a century of disorder and misrule, the island, though one of the most fertile spots on the earth, is one of the worst off financially, and is over head and ears in debt. Aside from the large sums owed by its citizens to foreigners, the debt of the Dominican republic itself to British, French, German, Italian, Belgian and other foreign capitalists amounts to about twenty million dollars. That would be a mere bagatelle for this country to pay, but it is a vast sum for Santo Domingo, which for some time has not paid even the interest on its national debt, and from the present outlook is not likely to for a long time to come if ever.

By a special convention with the Belgian bondholders, they are authorized to assume control of the Dominican custom houses if the interest on the bonds they hold is ever defaulted; and as this default has occurred and still continues, the Belgians can at any time take possession of the Dominican custom houses under their treaty rights. But if the Belgians do this, will not Germany, England, and the other creditor powers put in their claims and demand an equitable division of the customs receipts? Judging from the happenings in Venezuela, it must be assumed that they will; and that the United States will acquiesce in the movement, as it did in that against Venezuela.

The cases are parallel, with the exception that the receipts of the Venezuelan custom houses are so large that the creditor powers can be paid in time by the allotment of about one-third of the amounts collected, while the entire revenue of the Santo Domingo customs would not more than pay the interest on the foreign debt. So if the Santo Domingo custom houses are seized, it will be many years before they are or can be released, and as the foreign custom house officials will need foreign protection, foreign war ships and foreign garrisons will necessarily take charge of the Dominican harbors. Would the United States allow this? We think not.

Samana bay, at the easterly end of Hispaniola, is said to be the finest harbor in the West Indies, and one of the finest in the world. It commands the Mona passage, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico—a channel the command of which will be indispensable to this country when the

Panama canal is built; no European power, or concert of powers, could be allowed to control that passage, under any pretext. What can be done in the premises, under the conditions as they exist?

This country can take Santo Domingo, pay its debts, and give its inhabitants the security and freedom and prosperity, now enjoyed by those of Porto Rico. That the people of the Dominican republic would be pleased to have it so, can hardly be doubted. Away back thirty years ago they wished the annexation of their country to ours, during the Grant administration. President Grant was an earnest advocate of the scheme, and so was Frederick Douglass, but Charles Sumner's opposition defeated it. But we did not own Porto Rico then, nor contemplate building an inter-oceanic canal; neither had "expansion" begun; and the earnest desire of military and naval men to secure Samana bay as a West India naval station was not much regarded by statesmen of the inland states, and was strongly condemned by the peace-at-any price people. So Santo Domingo was rejected when we might have had it for the taking, and has been going from bad to worse ever since.

We may not take it now; but certainly no European power will be allowed to gain a military and naval foothold there, even on the plea of collecting an honest debt. The Monroe doctrine, as expounded by Roosevelt, covers that ground.

### PENCIL POINTS.

Kentucky is in a fair way to lose what little reputation the state ever had.

The Bryan knife is still waiting for every man who has the temerity to try for the democratic nomination.

The Missouri boulders must regard those of New York, Boston and other boulder capitals as mere apprentices.

It would take a more engaging personality than Mr. Cleveland's to induce the people to turn away from Mr. Roosevelt.

Once more we are told that Castro's government is tottering to its fall. It is possible that he is down, but he isn't on his back yet.

Every time the state department addresses a note to a foreign government, some hysterical people look for an immediate declaration of war.

If the Mafia has declared war on British ships, it's about time that the organization was put out of business, once for all. The members of that society need hanging worse than any people that we can think of, just at present.

President Baer believes that it is the inalienable right of the mine operators to raise the price of coal whenever they feel like it.

It is rumored that Mr. Bryan's speeches on silver have enabled him to accumulate a considerable quantity of that metal or its equivalent.

The crown princess of Saxony has been made the heroine of a sensational novel. Her offense, bad as it was, hardly deserved that punishment.

Time was when the strong right arm ruled the world. Nowadays, the owner of the arm is apt to go down with a dull, sickening thud if he gets too boisterous.

The man who draws the puzzle pictures for the daily papers may not be insane, but all the patrons of his art will be if he continues his terrible work much longer.

Russia has again assured the United States that everything is all right. All any nation has to do is to tell Russia what it wants and a promise will be turned by the next mail.

We are now to have a season of Shakespeare in the Greek language. It will require considerable erudition to determine just how much the translators have improved on Hamlet.

And now they are accusing Longfellow of plagiarism. By and by, they'll be claiming that Miss Laura Jean Libby is not the real author of the immortal novels bearing her name.

If Germany, Russia and France should line up against England, Japan and the United States, we venture

the prediction that the first named combination wouldn't score a single touchdown.

The man who rises to the top by selfishness and cruelty will sooner or later find his level.

### THE REPORTER.

How He Is Treated By Those Who Have Yet to Learn His True Character, and How He Is Gradually Gaining Their Esteem.

Victor Smith, paragrapher on the New York Press, recently devoted about half his column "On the Tip of the Tongue" to the subject of the newspaper reporter and the work he is doing. Mr. Smith says:

"One of the sad features of civil and military life is the unpreparedness of men in the presence of the newspaper reporter. Without the reporter there might be papers, but not newspapers. He is a necessary evil, if he be any kind of evil. Those who fight hardest against him and oppose his mission are the very ones who may at some future day need him most, and it is they who work most strenuously to use him for their purposes. It gives me pleasure to say that we of the Fourth Estate are gradually educating the public in the art of receiving newspaper men and treating them with that courtesy and frankness which the exigencies of the hour demand. We are here to stay. We are friends of all good and enemies of all guile."

One of the leading reporters in this city was introduced to a Wall street broker, a man of no considerable consequence, but much puffed up with his success as an eight-and-quarters go-between. The introducer had neglected to mention that he was a reporter, and the conversation was general. Later on the identity of the gentleman was exposed, whereupon the broker threw up his hands exclaiming: "Good God! A reporter? I'm ruined. Why didn't you say so before you introduced him?" The situation was slightly strained. The reporter said quietly: "Don't let that worry you. In the first place, I am not here for news, ideas or suggestions. In the second, what you know is not worth publishing. In the third, nobody outside of this office ever heard of you, therefore, what you might say would be of no newspaper interest. In the fourth, I carry more Wall street secrets in my memory than you ever dreamed of—secrets of big men and great institutions. You are perfectly safe. Good morning."

"In less than two months that broker, frightened so badly, sent a friend to the reporter begging him to mention an affair in which he personally was deeply interested. He is one of a numerous class affecting to be holier than reporters until needing a write-up, then groveling. Successful men in public life, almost without exception, rely upon the reporter as a stepping stone to high office. They will take him into their confidence, steer him safely between the devil and the deep sea, help him to earn his salary by loading him up with news and incidentally prosper their own cause. A combination of reporters could ruin any man in this country. Owners of papers, editors-in-chief, managing editors and city editors cannot possibly get in so close touch with the average man as can the reporters, the office representatives, whom they send out to hunt for facts in the market place, the palace, the hotel, the prison, the church and the wide, wide world."

During the past winter she made a number of daring rescues of shipwrecked sailors, and warned a number of other vessels of dangers which threatened them. At the time of the Portland disaster the Woodbury took a prominent part in searching for the wrecked steamer along the coast.

The Woodbury's regular cruising route has been between Portsmouth and Portland. She has visited this port many times.

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## MAY HAVE BEEN HERE.

### Young Man Presumably Lost In Portland Wharf Fire.

### SAY HE HAD RELATIVES IN PORTSMOUTH--NO TRACE OF HIM.

It is thought that Fred Martin, the young man who was presumably lost during the great wharf fire in Portland, on Sunday, April 26, may be living, after all, and may have been in this city since the conflagration.

Martin and his friend, Arthur Marsh, were hemmed in by the flames at the end of one of the wharves, but Marsh succeeded in making his way out.

No trace of Martin has been found since that time.

The harbor around the wharf has been dragged in an effort to discover his body, and the police have made every effort to discover some trace of him around the city, but the affair is still as much of a mystery as ever.

Marsh has been doing his utmost to find some trace of his companion, but has so far been unsuccessful.

He thinks that young Martin may have been travelling under an assumed name, as he had previously heard him addressed by acquaintance by another name than that of "Fred." Marsh has heard Martin say that he had relatives in Portsmouth and Manchester, and that he was well known in these two places.

So Marsh is coming to this city soon, to see if he can discover any trace of his missing friend, or find anybody who knew him.

### REVENUE CUTTER WOODBURY.

### Will Have Other Service When New Boat Is On Her Station.

The appropriation, at the last session of congress, of \$200,000 for the construction of a new revenue cutter for this district means that within three years' time, at the most, the new vessel will be on her station, and the old revenue cutter Woodbury will be assigned to other duties, and probably may never be seen at this port again.

Among the few facts in connection with the old craft with which the public is not familiar is, that when constructed the boat was named the Mahoning, an Indian word, and bore that title for a number of years. Later it was decided to change the names of the revenue cutters and call them after the secretaries of the treasury and the boat was named for Maine's secretary, Levi Woodbury.

The cutter was built in Philadelphia in 1864, during the Civil war, and has an interesting history. Later it was rebuilt at Baltimore and her first station was at Eastport.

Up to about 1883 the Woodbury was a full rigged brig, but after that date she was changed to square rig forward. Later again she was changed to the regular schooner rig, and she has remained this ever since.

The Woodbury is one of the oldest and best known cutters in the service of the United States, and the number of rescues she has accomplished and the good she has done to shipping would fill a volume.

During the past winter she made a number of daring rescues of shipwrecked sailors, and warned a number of other vessels of dangers which threatened them. At the time of the Portland disaster the Woodbury took a prominent part in searching for the wrecked steamer along the coast.

The Woodbury's regular cruising route has been between Portsmouth and Portland. She has visited this port many times.

### BUILDING CONTRACTS.

The total value of contracts awarded on new building and engineering enterprises through New England for the week ending May 6, 1903, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge company, approximates \$2,089,000, as against \$4,034,000 for the corresponding week last year, making a total of \$29,003,000 to date this year as against \$39,714,000 for the corresponding period in 1902 and \$37,727,000 in 1901.

About thirty-four per cent of the contracts awarded for the week is for dwellings, apartments, hotels, etc., while fourteen per cent is for mills, factories and other manufacturing buildings.

The total value of contracts awarded for the month of April approximates \$10,551,000 as against \$35,099,000 for the corresponding month in last year.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

## WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE,  
WANTED, TO LET, LOST,  
FOUND, ETC.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

### DR. G. S. LOCKE, JR., Physician and Surgeon,

Mechanics' Block

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and after 8 p. m.

TELEPHONE, No. 474.

JAMES H. DIXON, M. D.

23 PLEASANT STREET.

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

F. S. TOWLE M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

8 STATE ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—Until 9 a. m.; 3 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

A. J. LANCE, M. D.,

78 State Street,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—8-9 a. m., 2-4 and 7-8.30 p. m.

TELEPHONE 244-5.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS

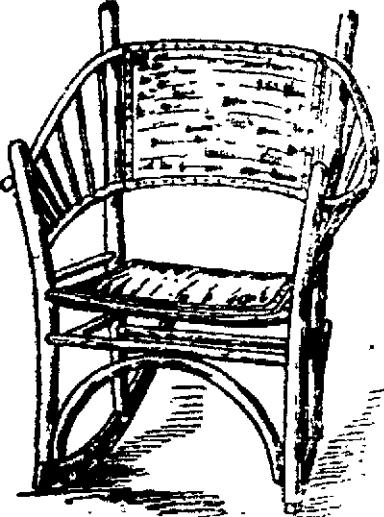
No. 16 Market Square.

B. FRANK WEBSTER.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

\* MARKET SQUARE.

# Summer Furniture NO CONCESSIONS.



Our stock of Summer Furniture is now ready for your inspection.

The collection is much larger and more complete than ever before.

We wish to call particular attention to the "Old Hickory" Chairs, "Old Hickory" Rockers, "Old Hickory" Settees and "Old Hickory" Tables for the piazza or summer house. This is the most serviceable and at the same time the attractive Furniture ever made for outdoor use. It is constructed of Natural Old Hickory Wood, put together with hand-forged iron bolts and will stand the hardest kind of usage for years. It embraces the three most important and durable features of Summer Furniture—Comfort, Durability and Low Price.

This season we will show a full assortment of the famous "UNDOR" Porch Shades in all colors and sizes.

**PORTSMOUTH FURNITURE COMPANY,**  
LARGEST COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
IN THE STATE, OPP. B & M. STATION.

**W. E. Paul**  
RANGES  
AND  
**PARLOR STOVES**  
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 6c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this ne

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gi

39 to 45 Market Street

**H. W. NICKERSON**  
LICENSED EMBALMER  
AND  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.  
Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller Avenue, or 11 Gates street will receive prompt attention.  
Telephone at office and residence.

**WE OFFER FOR SALE**

**Double Tenement Dwelling House,**  
No. 4 Union St.

For particulars apply to

**JOHN SISE & CO.,**  
3 MARKET SQUARE.

**The Master Builders Refuse To Yield.**

**WILL MAINTAIN THE POSITION TAKEN WEEKS AGO.**

**Statement Of March 24 Repeated At The Meeting Of Monday Evening.**

**NO PROBABILITY THAT CARPENTERS WILL YIELD A SINGLE POINT.**

**The Master Builder's association on Monday evening decided not to accede to the demands of the carpenters, thus removing all probability of the speedy ending of the strike. It had been expected that some effort would be made to effect a compromise, but nothing of the kind was done.**

**The association met at its headquarters in Freeman's block and the incidents leading up to the carpenter's strike were again fully discussed.**

**Individual expressions of opinion were asked for and every member clearly stated his position in the matter.**

**It was evident that the majority was opposed to any further concessions than had already been made and a vote was taken binding the association to maintain the attitude which it has held since the meeting of March 24.**

**It was also voted to make a public statement, through the columns of the local press, defining the position assumed by the master builders. This statement, which is published in another column, gives the carpenters an eight hour working day, denies recognition to the union and makes the maximum wage \$2.50 per day, twenty-five cents less than the carpenters ask.**

**The master builders assert, and the assertion is embodied in their statement, that the concessions already promised are equivalent to a wage increase of thirty-one and one-quarter cents a day.**

**It will be seen that the contractors, such as them as are members of the association, at least, have simply repeated their announcement made on March 24. The union has several times refused to accept the decision of the master builders and there is no reason to believe that it will do so now.**

**One member of the Carpenters' union said recently to a reporter for The Herald that many of the men now on strike were working nearly every day, having taken jobs on their own account. He said that the carpenters were prepared for a long fight and that they would not take less than they had demanded.**

**The master builders appear to be equally unyielding and one of them old The Herald on Monday evening that the association had nothing to say beyond what has already been given out in its public statements.**

**THE IDLE OBSERVER.**

**City Treasurer Prime and Tax Collector Parker had a visitor the other day, a visitor that made himself very much at home and behaved as if he were a regular tenant of their office.**

**The two gentlemen were absorbed in their daily duties, when a large English sparrow brushed by Mr. Prime's face, flew directly into the big safe, the door of which was open, and ensconced himself comfortably in one of the pigeon holes. The interest which he excited seemed to trouble the bird very little and he did not appear to fear the men in the office or those whom they called in, at all.**

**After a time, he flew out, only to return a little later, and this performance was repeated several times during the day. Perhaps the sparrow was considering the desirability of the safe as a summer home for his family.**

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## DIRE DISTRESS.

It is Near At Hand to Hundreds of Portsmouth Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidney's cry for help. Neglect hurrying to their aid means that urinary troubles follow quickly. Dire disaster, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Profit by a Portsmouth citizen's experience.

Mr. Arion A. Ballou of 31 Maywood avenue says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for eight months and the pain and annoyance kept increasing instead of diminishing. I got so bad that I could not attend to my ordinary occupation and had to knock off. In my back and over my kidneys there was a constant pain and any ordinary movement caused sharp twinges to shoot through my loins. During these attacks when my back was particularly bad, I had urinary weakness that was very embarrassing and inconvenient. I thought Doan's Kidney Pills might help me and I got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I did not take more than one half of it before I was free from the whole kidney trouble."

agents Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



## LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. This is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we rank at the forefront with a good strong slogan. We can make the best quality of all low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many outlets. There is no use throwing away money. There is no use paying any more for perfection than we have to. We will be glad to give you a sample.

**HANNAH'S**  
LADIES' FASHION TAILOR  
High Street.  
STANDARD BRAND.

## Newark cement

Wards of the above Cement Jars  
Landed.

## THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

has been on the market for the past five years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of many architects and the owners generally. Persons wanting cement should not be afraid. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. WOODFORD

**7-20-4**  
10c CIGAR

## LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

E. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,  
Manchester, N. H.

## COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,  
Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## Coal and Wood

Gas, Gas and Water Pts.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## TODAY'S PROBLEM.

### SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE RELATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

#### Shorter Workday, Higher Wages and Recognition of Unions Must Be Considered—What Fixes the Rates of Wages.

At the twelfth annual banquet of the board of trade of Worcester, Mass., April 28, ex-Congressman Joseph H. Walker delivered an address on "Some Phases of the Labor Question." Among other things he said:

When the time comes that wage earners cease to demand higher wages and employers will not, and, much more, when they cannot advance wages, progress in civilization has come to an end.

Again, employers must remember that advancing wages and shortening the work day greatly stimulate invention in order to keep the cost of the unit of product down and to still further reduce prices to the larger market.

Men will fight longer and sacrifice more for sentiment—what to them is a principle—than for substance.

I can say, after considerable experience as an employer, without striking or their like for many years and with the number of strikes and threatened strikes in other years, having a fairly good "blind sight," that strikes are in almost all cases avoidable, and in nine cases in ten it is in the power of the employer, rather than in that of the leaders of labor organizations, to avoid them and keep the rate of wages satisfactory and be on the most friendly relations with his employees.

We, as members of this board of trade, in memory of the great, liberal minded men who preceded us, in the interest of this city of our love, in the interest and for the security of the noble men in the great body of employers and, above all, in the interest of the most intelligent, honorable and skilled body of wage earners on the face of the earth, should make an exhaustive study of and assume some responsibility in solving these latter day labor problems.

**Child Labor in the South.**  
The employment of children in mills and mines is bad enough at any age, but when there is no restriction it often results in cruelty. Instances of this fact were given in a speech delivered recently by Lieutenant Governor Guild of Massachusetts before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association. He told of the employment in southern mills of children of ten years of age, and even younger, at both night and day work.

There is no law on the subject in nearly all of the south; hence very young children are employed long hours on both night and day work. It is difficult to believe that such little children can keep awake at nights to serve in cotton mills; but, hired out by their parents and watched by "bosses," they serve these long hours for very small pay.

As Lieutenant Governor Guild remarked, there is no need of anything of the kind. There is only one northern state that permits the employment of such young children, and that state is Vermont. But it has a law which restricts the employment of children to those over ten years, while in southern mills they are employed when under ten years of age. Massachusetts restricts the age to fourteen and the hours of employment to fifty-eight per week, Connecticut to fourteen years and sixty hours' employment and Rhode Island to twelve years and fifty-eight hours. Other states not engaged to any great extent in cotton manufacturing also limit the hours for children. But there is no law in the south restricting child labor excepting the one in South Carolina, which went into effect May 1. That forbids the employment of children under ten years.

The south has abundant cheap labor without employing little children in the mills. It should not use those little innocents for any purpose and certainly not to compete with New England in producing cotton cloths. It can prosper without them and should put a stop to this unnatural cruelty.—Philadelphia Press.

Furthermore, rates of wages must be agreed upon for groups of wage earners. It is impossible for civilization to advance on any other basis. We must admit this has been the general practice for a third of a century. Wages, as well as longer or shorter workdays, are always made for groups of workers—not the individual—and necessarily so. It is impractical for individual employees in any large industry to agree with individual wage earners as to daily wages. Do not fail to observe that wages are not primarily fixed upon the basis of the amount of strength and skill that is required in producing the results of the day's labor by the law of demand and supply. Wages and the length of the workday are fixed upon the basis of the requirements of the social position of the wage earners. That is to say, the rate of wages is fixed in Christian communities by the amount of money required by the wage earner in each class by the consensus of opinion of all the people in his community as to the style of living he must maintain to keep his self respect in that community. This is largely made up of the opinions of other classes of men his daily work brings him in contact with. A determination to maintain the style of living of his class for himself, his wife and his children is what spurs each wage earner to fight to secure the wages necessary to buy the things the social position of his family makes necessary to it.

These conditions, as all of us must see upon reflection, are fundamental to progress. Wages are fixed upon the essential wanthood of the individuals in the various groups of wage earners and not upon the efficiency of the group projecting or executing work—the making of things. Wages are not fixed for any group of men simply as workers, as of mules and horses. As the principles of living taught by Christ are more and more needed, the wages of all workers have more and more approached a common level by raising the level of the lower waged groups until nature struggles to equalize the

lot of men in bringing the enjoyment of all things within the reach of all men.

If we make a list of a dozen classes of workers, the truth of this statement becomes apparent—for instance, the rate of wages of cotton factory workers, wooden factory workers, unskilled laborers, carpenters, machinists, printers, clerks, bookkeepers, teachers, clerks, judges and so on.

This, again, is shown by the fact that wages in the same occupations are always higher in cities, where the cost of living is more, than in the country districts and higher in the larger cities than in the smaller.

To refuse to treat with the labor organizations, or to even acknowledge their existence, by employers, or by the organizations of employers, can in no case result in any permanent good in the present rapid march of civilization. It only makes discord in the army of God, and what is seemingly a success for a season can only result finally in the humiliation of the employers, as witness John Mitchell and President Baird.

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**Child Labor in the South.**  
The employment of children in mills and mines is bad enough at any age, but when there is no restriction it often results in cruelty. Instances of this fact were given in a speech delivered recently by Lieutenant Governor Guild of Massachusetts before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association. He told of the employment in southern mills of children of ten years of age, and even younger, at both night and day work.

There is no law on the subject in nearly all of the south; hence very young children are employed long hours on both night and day work. It is difficult to believe that such little children can keep awake at nights to serve in cotton mills; but, hired out by their parents and watched by "bosses," they serve these long hours for very small pay.

As Lieutenant Governor Guild remarked, there is no need of anything of the kind. There is only one northern state that permits the employment of such young children, and that state is Vermont. But it has a law which restricts the employment of children to those over ten years, while in southern mills they are employed when under ten years of age. Massachusetts restricts the age to fourteen and the hours of employment to fifty-eight per week, Connecticut to fourteen years and sixty hours' employment and Rhode Island to twelve years and fifty-eight hours. Other states not engaged to any great extent in cotton manufacturing also limit the hours for children. But there is no law in the south restricting child labor excepting the one in South Carolina, which went into effect May 1. That forbids the employment of children under ten years.

The south has abundant cheap labor without employing little children in the mills. It should not use those little innocents for any purpose and certainly not to compete with New England in producing cotton cloths. It can prosper without them and should put a stop to this unnatural cruelty.—Philadelphia Press.

Furthermore, rates of wages must be agreed upon for groups of wage earners. It is impossible for civilization to advance on any other basis. We must admit this has been the general practice for a third of a century. Wages, as well as longer or shorter workdays, are always made for groups of workers—not the individual—and necessarily so. It is impractical for individual employees in any large industry to agree with individual wage earners as to daily wages. Do not fail to observe that wages are not primarily

fixed upon the basis of the amount of strength and skill that is required in producing the results of the day's labor by the law of demand and supply. Wages and the length of the workday are fixed upon the basis of the requirements of the social position of the wage earners. That is to say, the rate of wages is fixed in Christian communities by the amount of money required by the wage earner in each class by the consensus of opinion of all the people in his community as to the style of living he must maintain to keep his self respect in that community. This is largely made up of the opinions of other classes of men his daily work brings him in contact with. A determination to maintain the style of living of his class for himself, his wife and his children is what spurs each wage earner to fight to secure the wages necessary to buy the things the social position of his family makes necessary to it.

These conditions, as all of us must see upon reflection, are fundamental to progress. Wages are fixed upon the essential wanthood of the individuals in the various groups of wage earners and not upon the efficiency of the group projecting or executing work—the making of things. Wages are not fixed for any group of men simply as workers, as of mules and horses. As the principles of living taught by Christ are more and more needed, the wages of all workers have more and more approached a common level by raising the level of the lower waged groups until nature struggles to equalize the

## DANGER OF CLASSES.

### GROWING DISLIKE FOR THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

**Manifestations of an Un-American Spirit—The Aristocracy of Wealth That Expects the Worker to "Know His Place."**

In a call made by me yesterday the mother of certain children said: "It's too bad, this mixing up of classes now going on here in the Brooklyn school. I've decided to take my daughter out and send her to the — private school."

Only the other week another lady said to me in speaking of a newly married couple: "She's already having her domestic troubles. Why, do you know her seamstress has left her because she was made to eat down stairs with the other servants?"

Evidently, then, these two women believe in classes and in maintaining them, whatever you and I, Mr. Editor, believe to the contrary. No one who goes to any of our fashionable summer resorts, such as Newport, Lenox or Manchester, can have any doubt that many others share in this same belief. I have heard it said more than once that it was necessary to bring from England butlers and upper servants because they know their place." Not all Americans, we may presume, "know their place" or wish to be thought of as of a different class.

One noticeable difference between such new states as Colorado, California and Oregon on the one hand and such older states as Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, on the other hand is in the fact that in these newer states society has not yet hardened. Wealth does not mean social difference. The Declaration of Independence is still believed in, and there is something like a real equality. I presume it is inevitable as the United States grows and becomes more complex for people to separate and divide into classes, but it is most unfortunate that this separation is so largely along the lines of mere accumulation or non-accumulation of dollars and cents.

In Europe, where differences are acknowledged, the upper classes, with their privileges, have responsibilities. In America our so called "upper class" wish the privileges implied by that term, but are not willing to accept the responsibilities.

I am sorry to notice here in New England the growth of an un-American spirit. There are some men and women among us who cannot treat others as their equals. They either look up or down at their neighbors. They do not like the Declaration of Independence. It is subservient, they tell us, of "vested rights." They have a sneaking regret that Thomas Jefferson did not die while teething. They are much interested in the question, "Who is the first lady in the land?" There is no first lady in the land. Let that matter be axiomatic.

Most of us are optimistic. We say, "Only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves." I am not so sure of that. Certain wealthy families are in the fifth and sixth generation, and I see no signs of the younger generation returning to the ranks of the workers.

Divisions into caste and class may not be so unfortunate as the American patriot imagines if all persons, whether the so called upper or lower classes, are actuated by high and disinterested motives. Ah, there's the danger! As we divide and separate we lose interest in the neighbor who is not of our set and then soon lose sympathy. This alienation of interest and sympathy leads on to misunderstanding and enmity, leads on finally to riots and revolution.

Those Americans who really believe in the basic principles of our government should do all that lies in their power to lessen this tendency toward caste and clique. Social differences need not harden. Much can be done by the baron toward his employees whose blood he has been sucking so many years. We hear from a reliable source that the old baron was somewhat moved by this hand and considering to do something for his employee. We hope he will. He is said to be director of over fifty companies and those employ many thousands of workers and are suffering from cruel oppression and hardship without any protection at all. There are 4,000 or 5,000 spinning girls in the city under the baron's supervision. These girls are suffering tuberculosis on account of bad ventilation and improper food with excessively hard work.

If there was in each factory a spirited worker like that one the old baron might receive a flesh hand or head almost every day!

The baron ought to look into the matter.

**The Cause of Humanity.**

Laws are not made for the great corporations. What a gain for the entire world if all dehumanized men should get out! We have means enough; we can do without capitalists who come among us and live on the blood of human beings. The cause of labor if rightly understood is the cause of humanity. What labor desires first of all is not charity, but justice.

We Americans are using up too rapidly the resources of nature, and we are using up too rapidly human lives. One of the greatest fallacies of the age is that money is equivalent to human lives. The spirit of commercialism is sinking deeper and deeper into us. Whatever a man sets his heart on must increase or it ceases to satisfy him. What we need in America is a realization of spiritual ideas and the realization that the best things in life are not procured by money.—Bishop Spalding.

**Legal Department For Labor.**

Clarence S. Darrow suggests in the interest of labor the formation of some kind of a central law department, a department which will be able to cope with any law department in the country and successfully fight the growing injunctions and the damage cases. Mr. Darrow's idea goes further than this, for he believes that with this law department should be associated some kind of a central representative trade union bureau to keep strict account of every vacancy made upon the federal bench, of every application for injunction, of every movement made in the courts on the part of the corporations, of whenever any judge is to be elected in any state of the Union and whenever any judge is to be appointed in any district in the United States.

**Old Men and the Unions.**

Employers of skilled labor in all its branches are inclined to take the view that the problem of what to do with the aged employees is up to the unions.

They say that some remedy should be suggested and acted upon at once.

That there are many men who are still able to do first class work, but who on

account of age or for other reasons are

not able to perform the amount of la-

bor that is expected from them.

Many of them are still able to do

some work, but not as much as they

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# NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the Piscataqua Savings Bank,  
Portsmouth, N. H.

THE LAW OF THIS STATE PROVIDES THAT, "IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY DEPOSITOR IN ANY SAVINGS BANK, AND OF EVERY SHAREHOLDER OF ANY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT HIS BOOK FOR VERIFICATION WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OR ASSOCIATION, WHEN NOTIFIED SO TO DO, AT THE TIMES FIXED BY THE BANK COMMISSIONERS."

THE BANK COMMISSIONERS HAVE SELECTED THE MONTH OF MAY IN THIS YEAR AS THE TIME FOR SUCH VERIFICATION. I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE DEPOSITORS' BOOKS AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK, WITH THE OBJECT OF CORRECTING ANY ERRORS THAT MAY EXIST, AND FOR THAT PURPOSE I SHALL BE AT THE PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK FROM 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4 EACH DAY THE BANK IS OPEN DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT YOUR DEPOSIT BOOK, OR FORWARD THE SAME BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE, TO ME AT THE BANK AT AS EARLY A DAY IN MAY AS CONVENIENT. THE BOOK WILL BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO YOU AFTER COMPARISON WITH YOUR ACCOUNT AS KEPT BY THE BANK.

RALPH W. JUNKINS, Examiner.

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YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT YOUR DEPOSIT BOOK, OR FORWARD THE SAME BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE, TO THE BANK AT AS EARLY A DAY IN MAY AS CONVENIENT, IF POSSIBLE DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS, AND SO AVOID HAVING A SPECIAL REQUEST SENT TO YOU. THE BOOK WILL BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO YOU AFTER COMPARISON WITH YOUR ACCOUNT AS KEPT BY THE BANK.

WENDELL L. PETERSON.

# NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the Portsmouth Trust & Guarantee Company, of Portsmouth, N. H.

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SAMUEL R. GARDNER.

## AS HEAD OF THE FAMILY

By EPES W. SARGENT

Copyright, 1894, by T. C. McClure

The sun shining down upon the bare stubble gilded the rusting heaps of corn leaves and burnished the ripening pumpkins.

Tommy lay in the shadow of a shock. He was tired of playing Indian by himself. As he gazed at the blue of the distant hills the conviction grew upon him that he was too old for such childish pastimes. It was time for him to take his place as the man of the house. The whole farm was going to rack and ruin under the allied mismanagement of hired help and womanfolk.

Tommy had not much opinion of the latter. There was his sister Martha, why did she not straighten out matters by marrying Abner Jones? Had they not kept steady company for two years before the quarrel of the spring? Had not Abner the next farm, a tidy one with an orchard full of apples? Tommy smacked his lips as he remembered the apples. Had he not the smartest horse and buggy in the township? He had given Tommy many a ride in the days before the quarrel. And should all these good things be wasted for the sake of a girl's coquettishness? Tommy gave a disgusted grunt. What ailed girls anyway that made them so full of whims? Catch him ever falling in love with one of the pesky creatures! Abner, however, had a bad case. He had tried to make up—Tommy had seen him. It was Martha who refused. Tommy must certainly interfere as head of the family. But how?

Here he shifted his position against the shock. Something was knocking into his back. He drew it from behind him. It was an ear of corn, and as the leaves fell away from one end Tommy saw that it was red. He stared at it a moment resentfully, but suddenly his face cleared. With one of his favorite Indian warwhoops he began dancing around the shock. An idea had come to him. Just what he

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They were saying "Good night" on the porch after all the rest had gone. "But, Abner," she whispered beseechingly as he bent toward her.

The girl dropped her eyes. "You are making everybody talk," she said deprecatingly.

"Who cares?" he said recklessly. "I don't, if you don't. And, Martha, you know how you can stop their talking!" He seized her hand. "We've made up, dear; haven't we?" he asked.

Martha raised her eyes to his, and in their violet depths he read her answer.

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They were saying "Good night" on the porch after all the rest had gone. "But, Abner," she asked wonderingly as all of your ears were red. How did you manage it?"

Abner laughed. He could afford to laugh now, with Martha's hand held fast as surely that they had made up forevermore. "Oh, you must ask Tommy," he said easily. "He managed it in his capacity as head of the family." "But I won't be head of the family any more," said a small voice. "You're head now, Abe, an' I'm awful glad. It was hard work." And Tommy rolled out of the hammock and slid off to the bed and the rest he had earned so faithfully.

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## THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.  
MAY 12.

SUNRISE.....4:55 | MOON RISES...8:14 P.M.  
SUNSET.....6:55 | MOON SETS...10:30 P.M.  
LOWEST OF DAY...14° | HIGHEST OF DAY...34°

East Quarter, May 19th, 10h. 10m., morning, W.  
New Moon, May 20th, 5h. 10m., evening, W.  
First Quarter, June 3d, 10h. 10m., morning, E.  
Full Moon, June 9th, 10h. 30m., evening, E.

### THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 11.—Forecast for New England: increasing cloudiness Tuesday; light east to south winds.

### MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a.m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p.m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1902.



### CITY BRIEFS.

Did you vote early?

No police court today.

The moon was full last night.

The superior court session is ended.

The automobilist is now in his glory.

The rustle of the ballots is heard today.

The new fire alarm cards are in great demand.

Everybody who can be is out to do these days.

Many summer camps and houses have been opened.

The next big dance will be the High school reception.

Portsmouth merchants are enjoying a season of prosperity.

This is the day on which we decide the liquor question.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The man with the first straw hat has made his appearance.

Bicycle riders report the country roads in excellent condition.

The general health of the city is excellent at the present time.

The counting of ballots this afternoon should be done in record time.

The Exeter High school baseball team will play here next Saturday.

The chimney sweep is once more with us, cleaning out many chimneys.

Straw hats and white vests were a common sight on the street yesterday.

Never before has a vote of the people been taken on the liquor question.

The lawn sprinkler is more in demand than the lawn mower these days.

The shouts of the happy fans will soon be heard on the Plains diamond.

Better weather than that of the last four or five days could hardly be expected.

There is the usual number of minor baseball teams in Portsmouth this summer.

Coal freights are advancing, having gone from \$1.10 to \$1.30 per ton in the past week.

Get your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer at Schurman's Seed Store, 75 Market street.

A baseball team has been organized at the Christian Shoe with Horace Rowe and James Goodrich for a battery.

H. A. Bond, chiropodist, of the N. Kenison office, Boston, will open an office in Room 4, Freeman's block, or about May 15.

The date of the Bakery and Supper to be given by the Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has been changed from May 16th to May 23d.

One of the leading busines men of the city said this morning that he considered the adoption of a license law the "heat temperature" measure that can be found.

General orders have been issued from the office of the adjutant general giving the changes in the militia laws of the state passed by the legislature at its last session.

### THE HERALD HAS IT ALL.

It is common talk around town that The Herald has something every day, of notable local importance which cannot be found in any other paper of the same date. Not only that, but it is jammed with fresh, chatty local news every day in the week. The reading public of Portsmouth have found that The Herald has it all, and presents it in readable form.

## WHITE MT. PAPER CO. NEW BASEBALL PARK.

W. F. Donovan, Receiver, Work Of Fencing It In To Be Begun At Once.

### SAYS CONCERN WILL BE PUT THROUGH, AS FIRST PLANNED.

W. F. Donovan, receiver of the White Mountain Paper company, says: "Notwithstanding certain reports circulated for obvious reasons this concern will be reorganized and put through as originally projected."

"We have 450,000 acres of woodland containing the very finest wood for paper purposes. Experts say this land will average twenty cords to the acre. At this rate, a conservative value of the woodland alone would be \$4,500,000."

"As to the reports of extravagant expenditures on the pipe line, they are unqualifiedly false. This pipe line is twenty miles long, composed of 48-inch pipe, and has cost the company \$750,000. It will have a daily capacity of 40,000... gallons."

"I have made a thorough inspection of the property and now have experts at work making an exhaustive report to the valuation and the general to satisfy the most critical."

"I am convinced that when everything is finished, it will be the most complete paper plant in the United States."

### NEWSPAPER MERGER.

New Hampshire Gazette and Portsmouth Journal to Be Combined.

A newspaper merger of much interest to the people of Portsmouth and vicinity is about to be consummated.

Beginning next week, the New Hampshire Gazette and the Portsmouth Journal will be combined. The merger will not be fully completed until July first, but next week's issue will be under the head of "New Hampshire Gazette and Portsmouth Journal."

The paper will continue as a weekly and will be issued from the Herald plant, the home of the Gazette.

The New Hampshire Gazette is the oldest paper, of unbroken successive issues, in the United States. It has circulated for years all over the world.

The Journal under the ownership of the Brewster, has held a good rank as an up-to-date and well printed weekly.

### AT THE SHOE FACTORY.

Preparations Going On Apace For the Coming of the Gales.

Preparations for the occupancy of the shoe factory by the Gales of Haverhill, Mass., are going on apace.

This morning a large force of carpenters started work inside the shop, repairing the roof and floor and otherwise "sprucing" up the building.

In accordance with the plan of gradually reducing the output to nothing at all, and cleaning up all the stock on hand, the cutters have been cut down to one man.

Charles E. Norris, superintendent of the Gale's branch stitching room at Epping, where about thirty hands are employed, was here on Monday and visited the factory. He will take up his residence in this city on Wednesday or Thursday, and the machinery will come down from Epping in a day or two.

The manager of the Gale's Milton shop was also here on Monday, arranging for the removal of that branch of the business to this city.

### OPEN CAR RUN TODAY.

Open car No. 26 was run down over the Rye line, to Rye Beach, at noon today. It made a handsome appearance in its fine dress of new paint.

## CITY MARKET.

Lowest Prices On

Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal. Poultry always on hand. Full stock of Fresh and Salt Fish. Vegetables of all kinds. Lettuce, Radish, Asparagus, Greens, Bunch Beets, Cucumbers. Squire's Pure Leaf Lard, Ham and Bacon.

FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

TELEPHONE, 246 4.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.

F. F. KELLUM.

## THE BOY

With A

## BROWNIE

Is the boy who will get the most out of his vacation. Yes, but not be alone. Just think of the enjoyment he can furnish his playmates and friends all through the long winter evenings with his pictures—his own work, too. He can do all his own developing and printing now with the Brownie Kodak Developing Machine and no Dark Room necessary. "He presses the button and then does the rest." Let us show you the Kodak.

## H. P. MONTGOMERY.

### PERSONALS.

Dr. H. I. Durgin of Eliot has been in the city today.

J. Fred Simpson is in New York on a business trip.

Charles Rogers of South Eliot has been a city visitor today.

Benjamin Rice is critically ill at his home on Maplewood avenue.

John W. Knight, the veteran sawfile of Eliot, was in town today.

Dr. Prescott of Newington passed today in town as the guest of friends.

Walter Schurman left today on a business trip through eastern Massachusetts.

Dr. and Mrs. Emil Richter and Miss Eleanor are in Boston for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Peirce and Mrs. George L. Treadwell are in Boston today.

Miss Alma Staples and Miss Florence Lord have been visiting friends in South Eliot.

Miss Florence Jackson has returned to her home in Salem, N. H., after visiting friends in Kittery.

Mrs. J. Fred Simpson sang today at the funeral of Rev. Thomas Van Buren Haines at North Hampton.

James H. Page of Manchester, who has been passing several days in this city on business, has returned home.

Mrs. Penhallow, wife of Prof. David W. Penhallow, of Montreal, has opened their cottage at North Kittery.

Mrs. Wilder D. Quint, who has been passing several weeks with her parents, returned to Boston on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Margaret Stringer of Boston is the guest of her son, William Stringer, Hill street. She will pass the summer with her sister, Mrs. Silver, Greenland Road.

### QUARTERLY OUTING.

Massachusetts Highway Association Enjoying Themselves in This City Today.

The Massachusetts Highway Association, composed of the road engineers and street commissioners of the different cities of Massachusetts, arrived here today on their quarterly outing.

There were fifty-one present at the dinner at the Rockingham, which was served soon after they arrived on the 12:25 train.

After dinner, the party went to the navy yard, where considerable time was taken in inspecting the new dry dock and other work.

They were then taken to Hender-

son's Point, where they were shown the extensive blasting operations by Sept. Fester.

On their return to this city, electric cars were taken for the Frank Jones brewery. They were shown all through that immense plant.

The return to Boston will be made on the five o'clock train.

The officers of the association pres-

ent were as follows: President, George W. Styles, street commissioner of Malden; vice president, I. T. Fairbank, (civil engineer,) Newton; C. F. Knowlton, (commissioner of public works,) Quincy; directors, W. E. Learne, Watertown; George Stev-

ard, (deputy street commissioner,) Newton; H. W. Ross, (superintendent of cemeteries,) Newton; treasurer, W. L. Dickerson, Springfield; secretary, A. B. Fletcher, West Medford.

Among some of the well known engineers present were A. M. Lovis, first assistant engineer of the Massachusetts Highway commission, and Hiram A. Miller, resident superintendent of the Metropolitan water board.

The funeral of Rev. Thomas Van Buren Haines was held this forenoon at North Hampton. At ten o'clock a prayer service was held at the house and at eleven o'clock the obsequies proper were held at the Congregational church. Rev. Daniel Evans read the services and Mrs. Sadie Dickey-Simpson of this city sang the following hymns: "Rock of Ages," "Nearer My Home," and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." The church was well filled with the townspeople, while many clergymen from the surrounding towns were present. Interment was in Newmarket, by Undertaker H. W. Nickerson of this city.

### KITTERY HOUSEWARMING.

The young ladies comprising the Sunday school class of Mrs. Eugene Sweet gave her a housewarming at her new home in Love Lane last evening, which proved an extremely enjoyable affair. Refreshments were served, there was music, and jollity prevailed until a late hour.

### CROSSED WIRE DID IT.

The funeral of Parker Manson was held at two o'clock this afternoon from his late home at Kittery Point, Rev. Mr. Hooper officiating. Interment was in Rogers cemetery, by Undertaker Ham of this city.

### THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO PLAY

## Billiards OR Pool

IS AT

MOWE'S POOL PARLOR,

FRANKLIN BLOCK,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

## GIVE THIS YARD ONE.

Receiving Ship Ought To Be Stationed Here.

COLUMBIA, MINNEAPOLIS, PURITAN  
RAVAGED BY DISEASE.

In the telegraphic columns of today's Herald are despatches telling of the ravages of cerebro-spinal meningitis among the crews of the receiving ships Minneapolis and Puritan and of scarlet fever among the sailors of the receiving ship Columbia.

The situation is so alarming that all the recruits on the Minneapolis and Puritan are to be lodged in tents on shore, and both vessels will be thoroughly fumigated, while the strictest quarantine will be placed on the Columbia.

In all this can readily be found another convincing reason why the Portsmouth navy yard should have a receiving ship.

The Lancaster is out of commission now and consequently available. Send her here, where the climate is pure and refreshing and when the most superb season of the year in this latitude is at hand.

There will not be the least trouble in procuring officers for a receiving ship here.

In the city of Portsmouth at present are residing enough retired naval officers to make up the necessary quota.

The young lads on the Minneapolis and Puritan, which are at the League Island yard, number 1200. On the Columbia, at New York, there are over 1000, herded together like sheep in quarters fit to accommodate only half as many.

The navy department should see to it promptly that the Portsmouth yard is allotted the Lancaster, or some other vessel, for a receiving ship, in this emergency.

### FOREST FIRES.

Almost Three Hundred Cords of Wood Burned Near Hedding.

The second fire of this spring started on Sunday in the Oaklands in Newfields and raged for two or three hours, consuming a large amount of wood.

The Exeter fire department was called and got the flames under control about four o'clock.

Another wood fire broke out about one-half mile west of Hedding.

This was more destructive than the Oaklands. It burned nearly all day and destroyed between two hundred and three hundred cords of wood. Most of this was standing wood. The fire started in the lot of Frank Chase.

Late at night the glow was distinctly visible in the western sky.

### SECURED BY THE HUSBAND.